(e) Yes, Sir. Shri V. Gopalsamy, Member of Parliament vide his letter dated 22-1-1988 invited Government's attention to these issues. The position in respect of he points made therein in given in the statement.

Statement

Position in respect of the points made in Shri V. Gopalsamy letter dated22-\ 1-1988 addressed to the Minister of State for Civil Aviation and Tourism

Points made	Position
1. ITDC is misusing the national resources to teach a lesson to petty workers.	Most of the cases have been filed by the Workers/ unions. The ITDC has to defend the cases on merits.
2. The industrial disputes have increased from more than 14 to 195 within a span of 3 years.	The numher of industrial disputes pertained to erstwhile Akbar Hotel employees numbering 14 only, whereas the total number of cases filed by the individuals was 195.
3. Expenditure incurred on litigation besides expenditure on full-fledged Legal Department.	ITDC has nearly 10,1000 employees. The Legal Department at the Corporate Office not only looks after the legal disputes but also attends to various day-to day legal matters.
4. Ignoring deliberately the advice of the Legal Department -payment of full wages without reinstating the employees as per awards-fixation of responsibility.	The awards are implemented in accordance with the orders of the Courts.
5. and 6. A Supreme Court verdiet in S.K.Verma vs. Mahesh Chandra has been quoted. A reference has been invited to an earlier correspondencee of December, 1986 pointing out the callous, anti labour attitude of ITDC officials" having questionable post records.	In most of the cases the workers/unions have gone to the courts; ITDC, however, makes every endeavour to resolve issue across the table as far as possible.

Von-enforcement of section 10 of the Delhi education Act

*380. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the statutory provision under Sec. 10 of Delhi Education Act, that teachers and staff employed in aided schools shall be allowed pay and other pecu niary benefits not less than thereof admissible to Government school teachers and staff, the employees of aided schools continue to be deprived of house building advance facility and several other pecuniary benefits avail able to Government school employees;

(b) whether Ministry of Law and Justice had advised the Ministry of Human Resource Development |Delhi Administration four-five years ago to amend the rules/regulations to extend benefits to aided-school employees; if so, whether it is a fact that the rules have not been amended so far; if so, what are thte reasons for delay in this regard; and

(c) by when the rules are likely to be modified to mitigate the suffering of the aided-school employees?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Under Section 10(1) of Delhi School Education Act the same pay scales, allowances, pension gratuity and Provident Fund facilities are available to teachers of aided and unaided recognised schools as are available to teachers in Govt, schools but house building advance is not covered within its ambit.

(b) and (c) Amendment to rules under the Act is in process.

Report of amnesty International

@3178. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will ihe Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of August, 1987 edition of Amnesty International's Trade Union Bulletin wherein abuses of Human Rights against Trade Unionists are listed as having occurred in the following countries, Burkina Faso Burundi, South Africa, Chile, El Salvador, Haiti; Honduras, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Nepal; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia; and

(b) what representation has the Government of India made to Governments in those countries in respect of such abuses?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India, through the Human Rights Commission of the UN, calls for respect of human rights the world over. It does not individually take up with countries "the abuses of human rights" as reported in the Amnesty International's Bulletin. Besides the Reports of Amnesty Internaiional generally present happenings in a onesided and distorted manner and do not always contain a correct representation of facts.

Implementation of National policy on Child

@@3179. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE; Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

@ ©Previously unstarred quesiion 2728,, transferred from the 2nd December, 1988.
@@ Previously unstarred question 2648, transferred from the 2nd December, 1988.

the steps taken by Government to implement the national policy on child?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): The National Policy for Children was adopted by the Government of India in 1974. This policy envisages certain measures to be taken to provide adequate services to children, both before and after birth, and through the period of growth to ensure their full physical, mental and social development. In order to implement the measures enunciated in the National Policy for children the Government has started various programmes relating to health, nutrition, formal and non-formal education and protection against neglect, cruelty and exploitation. These programmes are briefly mentioned below:—

1. *Integrated Child Development Services* Scheme (ICDS)

One of the most important Programmes which has been started for the welfare and development of children is the ICDS Programme. This scheme envisages an integrated package of immunisation, health check-up and referral and supplementary nutrition for children upto the age of 8 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers and pre-school non-formal education to chlidren in the age group 3—6 years and health and nutrition education to women.

2. *Health Programmes*

Comprehensive health services comprising preventive, promotive and curative measures are provided through the existing health infrastructure run by the State Governments. A scheme of prophylaxs against nutritional anaemia and a scheme of pro-